

International Observatory

Government and SAI
initiatives
in relation to COVID-19

OLACEFS

ORGANIZACIÓN LATINOAMERICANA Y DEL CARIBE
DE ENTIDADES FISCALIZADORAS SUPERIORES

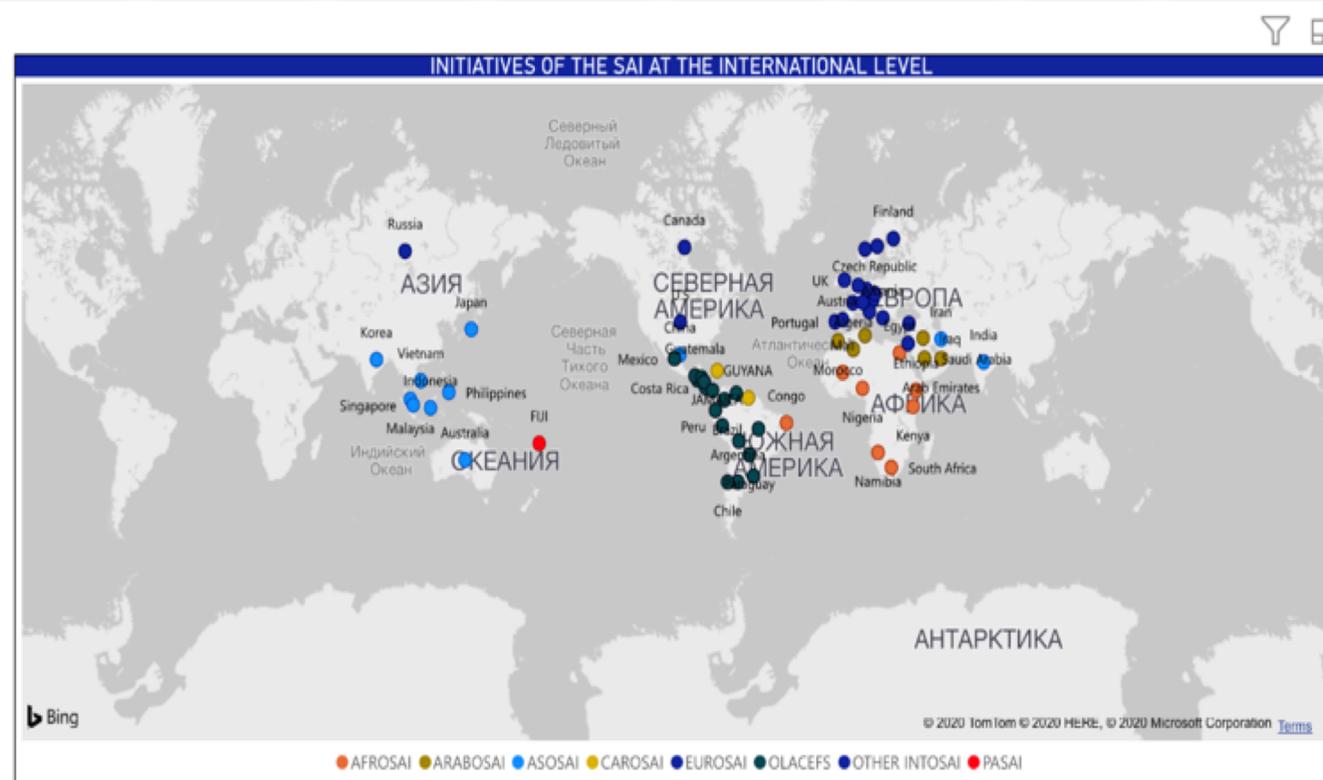


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Government and SAI initiatives in relation to COVID-19

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- The initiatives were obtained from the media in each country. The coloured ones are the ones that were mapped.
- This information should be used only as a reference.
- To view the initiatives by region, please click on the region name in the box.

Main Findings by Measures Implemented



Health Measures

The Health Sector represents a country's first line of defence in the face of a health emergency.

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HEALTH MEASURES 3 <small>HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</small>	PREVENTION AND CONTAINMENT MEASURES 11 <small>PREVENTION AND CONTAINMENT</small>	SOCIAL MEASURES 10 <small>SOCIAL MEASURES</small>	ECONOMIC REACTIVATION MEASURES 8 <small>ECONOMIC REACTIVATION</small>
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MEASURES FROM SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTIONS				
				
Organisational Management	Protecting and Strengthening Human Talent	Communications	Ex-ante, Simultaneous (Concurrent Control) and Ex-post Control	Information and Communication Technologies

16 MEASURES FROM SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTIONS

Research and Publications by Governments and SAIs from INTOSAI



Australia: Rapid implementation of Australian Government initiatives



SCIENCE & TECH SPOTLIGHT COVID-19 VACCINE DEVELOPMENT

MAY 2020

WHY THIS MATTERS

SARS-CoV-2 causes COVID-19, and developing a vaccine could save lives and speed economic recovery. The United States is funding multiple efforts to develop vaccines. Developing a vaccine is a complicated process that is costly, typically requires 10 years or more, and has a low success rate, although efforts are underway to accelerate the process.

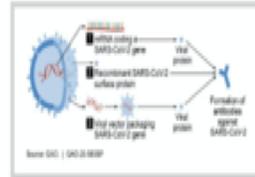
IF THE TECHNOLOGY

What is it? Vaccines protect people from disease by triggering the immune system to produce antibodies that will fight the pathogen attacking the body. In the case of COVID-19, the pathogen is the virus SARS-CoV-2. Developing a vaccine is an expensive, lengthy process that involves a rigorous series of steps to first identify a potential vaccine "candidate" and then assess it for safety and effectiveness.

How does it work? A vaccine can use a virus that has been modified to be safe or a molecule that resembles a part of the virus. Once antibodies are produced, if the vaccinated person is exposed later to the virus, their body will produce those antibodies again, increasing their chances of fighting off infection.

Development starts with identifying a "target," such as a protein, that can induce an immune reaction. Researchers create a vaccine candidate similar to that target that will induce production of antibodies effective against the virus. The vaccine candidate is then moved through phases of development, assessment, and approvals (Fig. 1).

Under normal circumstances, the entire process typically takes 10 to 15 years, with more than 65 percent of candidates being rejected, according to an MIT study. There is an effort to expedite this process for SARS-CoV-2. As of May 15, 2020, there are more than 110 COVID-19 vaccines in development globally. Of those, at least three are being developed in the United States with federal funding. These three use different mechanisms to prompt the body to produce antibodies (Fig. 2).



United States of America: COVID-19 Vaccine Development



2020

Public procurement during the COVID-19

Russian Federation: Public procurement during the COVID-19 pandemic



IDI & CANADA



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Concurrent control model as the driving core of a preventive, prompt and timely approach to government control in Peru

Econ. Nelson Shack Yalta

Peru: Concurrent Control



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CORONAVÍRUS

Brazil: COVID Accompaniment Plan 19



ECONOMÍA MERCADOS OPINIÓN NACIONAL ESTADOS TV ...

OPINIÓN

Fiscalizando en la crisis

12/06/2020

El autor es el Auditor Superior de la Federación

Existen dos importantes sistemas de organización política: los países federales y los unitarios o centralistas. En los países federales coexisten soberanías de diferentes órdenes de gobierno y solo una. Los federales no llegan a 30, pero son los más numerosos del mundo; los demás –la mayoría– son gobiernos unitarios. En un país federal, lo que no significa sea descentralizado, pero sí son sensibles los temas tributario y presupuestal.

Mexico: Auditing in the crisis



PLAN DE RESPUESTA HUMANITARIA COVID-19 ECUADOR

EQUIPO HUMANITARIO DE PAÍS
ABRIL 2020

Ecuador: Humanitarian Response Plan COVID-19



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